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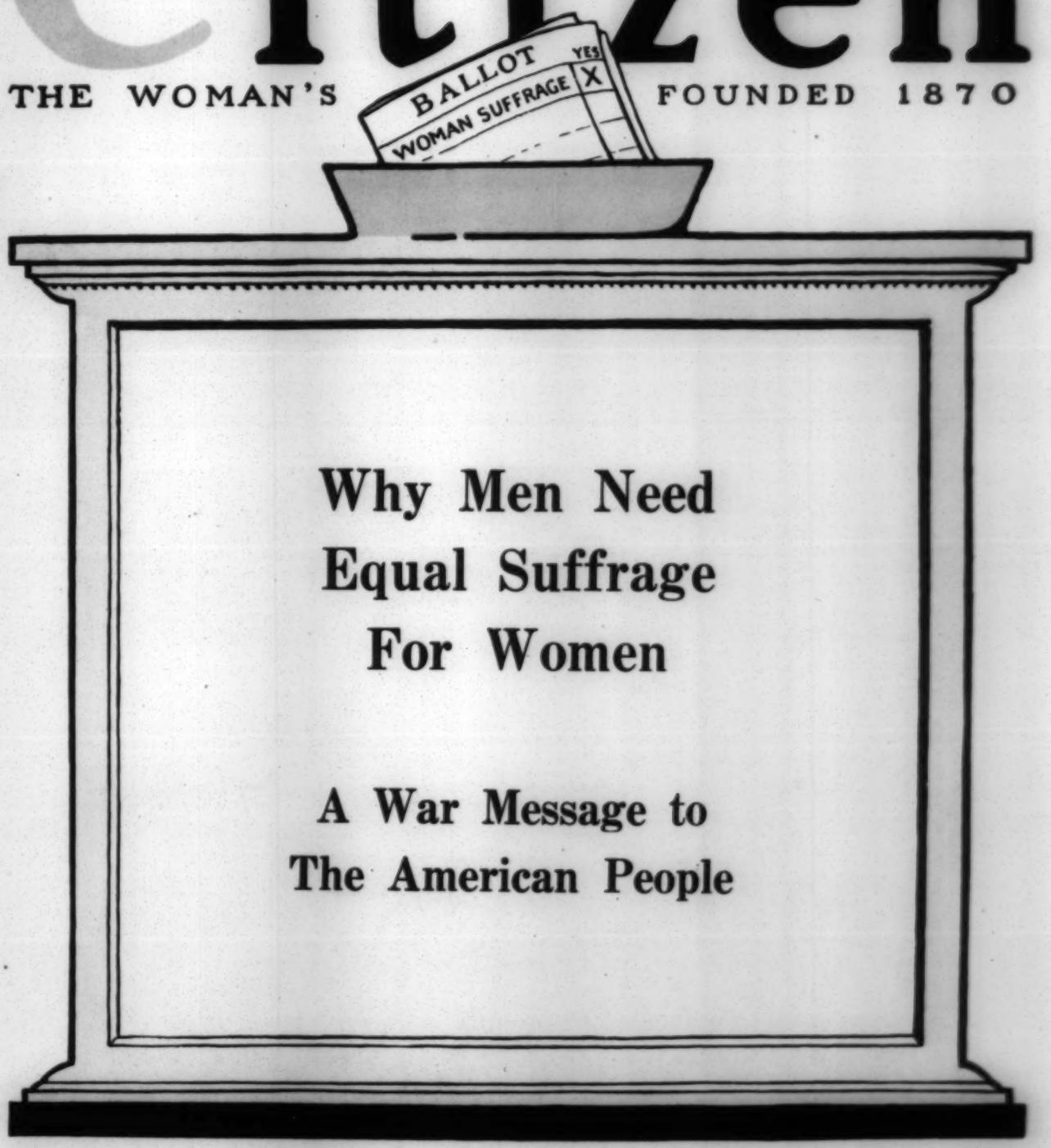
August 31, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

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VOL. III AUGUST 31, 1918 No. 14

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

OUR friends seem to have so developed the habit of saying nice things about us that there is scarcely any need of our adding an extra word.

This time the good word comes from North Carolina, from the pen of Chief Justice Walter Clark of the Supreme Court of that state, who assures us that the *Citizen* is a necessity in winning suffrage for women, in the following words:

"In my humble judgment the speediest and most effective way to advance suffrage in this state is to arouse the women by increasing the circulation of your paper."

This sentiment fits in so exactly with what moved to repeat our frequent claim that every we have been thinking all along that we are new subscriber means an active and well trained addition to the fighting forces of democracy. Judge Clark has hit the nail on the head.

We are happy to report that suffrage sentiment has grown tremendously throughout the South. In fact North, East, South and West our Allies are working with a zeal that comes only from a whole-hearted belief in the cause for which they stand. Experience has taught us that aggressive support of any cause is usually founded on one's fund of information concerning that subject. The moral is plain, we hope.

If not, may we call your attention to this word from Mrs. R. A. Jones of Athens, Ohio: "I would like to increase the number of readers of the *Woman Citizen* in our county," because she feels it to be an effective way of aiding the cause.

"I need the *Woman Citizen* urgently always," writes Miss Mary Parke London, of Alabama, now working in the Oklahoma campaign. Miss London believes the *Citizen* indispensable because of its fund of information.

"It is a live magazine and helpful. I must have it," is the word from Mrs. C. E. Postlethwaite of New Rochelle, New York.

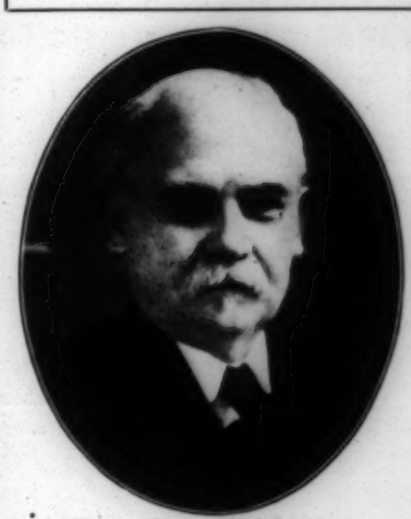
From Portsmouth, N. H., Margaret E. Mills writes: "No suffragist appreciates or enjoys its value more than I."

So runs the enthusiastic and interesting story as it comes to us from Our Allies the country over.

Remember, 100,000 new subscribers is our goal.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

With Our Allies



WALTER CLARK, *Chief Justice Supreme Court, North Carolina.*

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

August 17th	*August 24th*
1. South Dakota	1. South Dakota
2. Georgia	2. Georgia
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Iowa	4. Iowa
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. New York	9. Massachusetts
10. Massachusetts	10. New York
11. Ohio	11. Virginia
12. Virginia	12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri	14. Missouri
15. Alabama	15. Alabama
16. Texas	16. Texas
17. Maryland	17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania	18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine	19. Maine
20. Louisiana	20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia	21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut	22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina, Kentucky	23. South Carolina, Kentucky
24. Tennessee, Arkansas	24. Tennessee, Arkansas
25. Washington	25. Washington
26. North Dakota	26. North Dakota
27. Rhode Island, Mississippi	27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
28. Nebraska	28. Nebraska
29. Washington	29. Washington
30. North Carolina, Kansas	30. North Carolina, Kansas
31. Vermont	31. Vermont

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 31, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Vote It In!

LAST Saturday at a caucus of Republican Senators a resolution was passed which urged that the consideration of the Federal Suffrage Amendment be proceeded with immediately after disposition of the pending unfinished business, and set forth the intention of the Republicans to insist upon a final vote on the resolution at the earliest possible mouent.

Which sounds good, and would be good if the resolution did not carry this rider:

"Provided, That this resolution shall not be construed as in any way binding the action or vote of any member of the Senate upon the merits of the said woman suffrage amendment."

In this day and generation for a party caucus to urge a vote on the amendment without endorsing the amendment itself is to stage Hamlet without the Dane. In failing to endorse, the Republican party whips lost a great opportunity to score a definite party advantage. It is true that the Republicans can deliver to the support of the amendment a two-thirds majority of their voting strength in the Senate as the poll now stands, but it is equally true that the Democrats can at any moment walk away with the honors of the situation by breaking their own deadlock on it.

The day has gone by for mere defensive action, mere juggling with time and party advantage on the part of Republicans, as of Democrats. The day has come instead for a vigorous offensive that shall win to the one party or the other the full credit for making America a democracy for all American people instead of for half of them.

Women have come a long way in political education since 1916. They have come a long way in democratic idealism. Meantime, they have been so often called on to defend the Federal Suffrage Amendment from party politics at Washington that they have no difficulty in discriminating between propositions that are made for party advantage at the expense of the amendment and propositions that are made for the advantage of the amendment.

It will be distinctly disastrous to the Democrats to defeat the amendment by failing to supply their two-thirds majority. It will be equally disastrous for any Republicans to urge the vote for the purpose of insuring the defeat of the amendment. It is by no means enough in women's eyes to have the amendment voted on. It must be voted in.

Helping Win the War

IT is sometimes asked, "Will equal suffrage help to win the war?" We believe that it will. And there can be no question that the success of the equal rights movement, so far as it has already gone, is helping to win the war.

When that movement began, it was thought improper for women to organize. In Susan B. Anthony's youth, it was looked upon as unwomanly even to join a temperance association. When Lucy Stone was a girl, the Antislavery Society was split in twain because a woman had been appointed on a committee. If those old restrictions had been kept up, where would be the possibility of all the manifold war work that women are doing now to save the world from German tyranny? Yet to overthrow those antiquated ideas cost years of hard labor, under persecution and obloquy. Every path which now lies wide open before women has been worn smooth by the bleeding feet of those who broke the road.

If Elizabeth Blackwell had not pioneered the way for women into the medical profession in the face of countless difficulties, where would be the beautiful work of the Women's Overseas Hospitals in France—American women physicians now caring for thousands of wounded soldiers and of suffering civilians, when there are not nearly enough men doctors to look after them? It is a special satisfaction to suffragists that those hospital units were organized by the women connected with the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, founded in 1857 by the Doctors Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell and Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, and that they are financed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Obviously, women can do a great deal more and better war work than they could if their hands were still tied by the old traditional restrictions, which left them uneducated, forbade them to organize or to speak in public, debarred them if married from the control of their own property and earnings, and frowned upon every sort of public activity on their part. They can do more and better service not only for the foreign war, but in all the good fights at home, against tuberculosis, liquor, child labor, and the whole black brood of domestic enemies.

When the last fetter is taken off, they will be able to give better service still.

A. S. B.

Why Men Need Suffrage for Women

By A. Caswell Ellis

Professor of Philosophy of Education in the University of Texas

THE men of America need equal suffrage for women immediately, because of four facts, one of which has reference only to American conditions, the other three are universal.

First, the men of this nation must grant equal suffrage to women fully, freely and cheerfully *at once,* in order to square their nation's acts with its declarations. We male citizens of the United States after three years of debate and deliberation solemnly and practically unanimously declared that a government without the consent of the governed was unjust and that the existence of such a government was a menace to all free governments. We both publicly pledged our nation to the principle of self-government and voted to consecrate every dollar of our wealth and every drop of our blood to the cause of human freedom and human justice, to the end that this world might be "made safe for democracy." England, France and Russia accepted our principle and our leadership in good faith. Russia has freed even her illiterate peasants. England has offered self-government to the Irish, and Russia, France, England and Canada have all either already granted equal suffrage to their women, or have pledged to do so promptly. We alone lag behind. The United States cannot lead in a war for democracy and be the last great nation to establish democracy. To pledge ourselves to democracy and then refuse to grant representation in our government to half of our adult educated population is to give support to the Kaiser's contention that our democratic pretensions are pure hypocrisy. The minute that this nation officially declared war upon autocratic Germany for the cause of democracy, the enfranchisement of our entire intelligent adult population, including the women, ceased to be a matter of personal judgment or state privilege, and became a sacred national pledge which Congress is in honor bound to redeem at once or brand us as a nation of knaves or fools before the bar of intelligent public opinion of the world. In short, we must grant women equal suffrage by Federal amendment at once to demonstrate the sincerity of our nation's pretensions.

Second, we need woman's suffrage to protect us and our government from our own one-sided masculine view of life. This is not to say that our man's views are wrong or that the women's views are right. We mean only that each view is partial and inadequate, and needs the other to balance and complete it. With few exceptions, men are more interested in problems of production, distribution and sale, in questions relating to economics and property interests, or in abstract speculation. Women are usually more concerned with problems of conservation, of personal relations, of human happiness and human welfare. The future welfare of men as well as of women is dependent upon proper governmental attention to questions of health and hygiene, of food and housing, of human protection in industry, of child welfare; in short, of municipal, state, and national housekeeping. Women are by nature more concerned than men with these vital questions of personal relation and human welfare, and when women have adequate voice in our government we can hope for wiser and more speedy solution of these grave problems.

Third, men need to grant to women the privileges and duties of citizenship in order to strengthen the weakening family bond and enrich and elevate the home life for themselves and their children. It is obvious that the great problems of municipal, state and national government offer one a broader mental horizon than do those of a single family. The daily work of the mother, while demanding the highest intelligence, can very easily drop into a ceaseless round of petty routine. It is not always true that the family conversation becomes a mere recounting of commonplace details about foods and servants, clothing and neighborhood gossip, but this, alas, is the usual result. It is contrary to human nature that women who are not allowed to participate in public life should take enough interest in public welfare or governmental problems to inform themselves upon them or to enjoy discussing them in the home. If the husband is to find expression for his interests in the broader problems of life, he must leave the home and go to his club, the street, or the hotel lobby. The addition of women to the electorate would give a wholesome corrective for the narrowing effect of routine home duties of women, and by furnishing broad matters of common interest for father, mother and children, would elevate and strengthen home life and contribute largely toward bringing up the next generation with higher and better ideals of citizenship and of home.

Fourth, and most far reaching of all, man must grant equal suffrage to woman in order to refine his own sense of justice which is inevitably dulled by the continued toleration of any act of injustice. Every one knows that his ideas influence and modify his acts, but few recognize how much their ideas are colored and modified by their habits of acting. If we live under a social or civic system that leads us to act in a certain way, we soon begin to justify that act. If we habitually act toward any class of people as if they were of a certain character, we soon find ourselves either consciously or unconsciously accepting a view that is in accord with our conduct. This fact was deeply impressed upon me one day in Berlin. The social democrats were demanding equal suffrage for the men in Prussia with such vigor that the Kaiser brought about forty thousand troops into the city and filled the open square with machine guns in order to awe the population. At that time an honest, intelligent, carpenter or stonemason had about one two hundred and fiftieth of a vote in Prussia. I remarked to the wife of a distinguished German professor, at whose home I was staying at the time, "Why not let these honest, intelligent men have a vote?" She threw up her hands in genuine horror at the idea, and exclaimed, "Merciful Heavens! Let that herd vote! Why, they would steal everything we have away from us and

(*Cont'd on page 278*)

DEAD AGAINST THE WIND

Easier to Amend One Than Forty-Eight

Senator Shafroth Explains "A Very Serious Obstacle."

ON August 8th the Senate floor was the scene of a suffrage debate when Senator James Reed from Missouri proved that he had given no very serious thought to the difficulties of amending the state constitutions one by one so as to admit women to the electorate. At that time Senator Reed pushed aside as of no importance the obstacles in the way of amending the constitutions of certain states. When Senator Jones of New Mexico assured him that his own state's constitution was practically unamendable, Mr. Reed acknowledged that there might be difficulties in the way of amending "the benighted constitution" of Senator Jones's state, but there were only one or two out of 48 states which presented such problems.

On August 12th, Senator Shafroth of Colorado, staunch friend of woman suffrage, took occasion to explain upon the Senate floor the insurmountable difficulties, well-known to suffragists and to students of state constitutions.

In Senator Shafroth's explanation, given in the pages of the *Congressional Record* of August 12, he said in part:

MR. SHAFROTH: "Mr. President, in a colloquy which occurred between the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Reed) and myself at the last session of the Senate, a question was raised as to why the women were asking to put through an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting woman suffrage, instead of attempting to amend the constitutions of the states. I referred to the fact that there were several states that had obstructions to the adoption of amendments of their constitutions which made it very burdensome and almost impossible to accomplish that end. The Senator referred to the fact that I had mentioned obstructions in two or three states only, and therefore it was not difficult. I stated at the time that I thought there were some 12 or 15 states with such obstructive provisions. I have now a compilation of the matter from the National Woman Suffrage Association, and I desire to call attention to what these difficulties are.

"In the passage of a joint resolution for the adoption by Congress of a constitutional amendment it is necessary that there should be a concurrence upon the part of the Senate and the House by a two-thirds vote in each body, but when such Federal amendment is referred to the legislatures of the states, all that is necessary there is that a majority vote of the house and the senate of such state should concur in the adoption of the amendment. How different it is when a state constitution is to be adopted!"

Amendment States from Which Senator Shafroth Quoted.

Almost Impossible States.

"In NEW MEXICO during the first 25 years of statehood the adoption of a state constitutional amendment for woman suffrage requires a majority of three-fourths of all who vote on any question or candidate at the election when it is submitted, and there must be two-thirds of these in each county, a provision which is absolutely prohibitive. The constitution of INDIANA says: 'If a majority of the electors of the State shall vote to ratify an amendment it shall become a part of the constitution,' although it would require a census of male citizens to determine the number of electors. The constitution made in 1851 has never been thus amended. Only one amendment at a time can be submitted in ILLINOIS, and to be adopted must receive a majority of the highest number of votes cast at the election. This offers small chance for woman suffrage. In SOUTH CAROLINA, after an amendment has been submitted by a two-thirds vote of two Legislatures and has received a majority of as many votes as were cast for representatives in the Legislature, this body at its next session may nullify the election. This is the case in MISSISSIPPI after an amendment has received a majority of the highest number of votes cast at the election. Woman suffrage by state action in South Carolina and Mississippi is practically impossible.

By Constitutional Amendment.

"In New Hampshire the Legislature cannot submit an amendment to the voters, but this can be done only by a constitutional convention which meets once in seven years. In Vermont there can be a constitutional convention but once in ten years. In many states the calling of such a convention is very difficult and complete woman suffrage never has been granted anywhere through the submission of an amendment by a constitutional convention.

Large Legislative Majority Required.

"In many states a two-thirds or three-fifths majority of the legislature is necessary to submit an amendment to the voters. These are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia (20). In a number of the states *two* successive Legislatures must vote to submit an amendment. These are Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin (11). In all of these states except Massachusetts and New Jersey the Legislature meets biennially, thus requiring at least three years to have an amendment sent to the voters. The Alabama Legislature meets only once in four years. An amendment cannot be re-submitted in Illinois for four years; in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Kentucky for five years; in Tennessee for six years.

Large Majority of Popular Vote Necessary.

"Rhode Island requires a three-fifths majority and New Hampshire a two-thirds majority of the votes cast on an amendment for its adoption. The following states require a majority of the largest number of votes cast at the election, not simply on the amendment: Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oklahoma. South Carolina and Tennessee require a majority of the highest number of votes cast for Representatives in the Legislature. Thus in all of these states the ballots not marked for or against an amendment are counted as *opposed*. The requirements in Indiana and New Mexico are cited above. In these twelve states it is almost impossible to amend the constitution.

"A study of the above facts should convince all fair-minded persons of the great difficulty and long delay of obtaining woman suffrage by individual action of the states. When added to these are the vast expense and the time and work required from thousands of women, the advantage of a Federal Amendment, with the comparatively easy and speedy process of gaining it by consent of three-fourths of the state Legislatures, should need no argument in its favor.

"It seems to me," continued the Senator from Colorado, "under those circumstances the obstructions are insurmountable."

(Continued on page 278)

"In All Candor, Gentlemen"

What the Tennessee Bar Association Did

By a Woman Member. Margaret H. Ervin Ford

"THE Tennessee Bar Association goes on record as endorsing woman suffrage by Federal Amendment." So reads the resolution adopted at their annual convention.

We had a great and wonderful fight to put the resolution through, *especially* with "*by Federal Amendment*" attached to it.

There were present only a few women suffragists to assist, as the heat was unearthly, and the hall where the convention was in progress was almost too hot to endure without fainting. There were present Mesdames Ed. Watkins, J. L. Meek, Samuel B. Smith, T. C. Ervin, all of Chattanooga; David B. Puryear, of Memphis; Miss Sarah Ruth Frazier, of Chattanooga, and attorneys Elizabeth Lea Miller, of Bolivar, and myself, now of Nashville. (The last two named are voting members of the Tennessee Bar Association.)

Our men suffragists were splendid in their assistance, especially the following: Col. Ed. Watkins, of Chattanooga, president of the association (a copy of whose eloquent plea I enclose); Judge David B. Puryear, of Memphis, who introduced the resolution; Hon. Foster V. Brown, of Chattanooga, who used great tact; attorneys J. J. Lynch, Samuel Bosworth Smith, W. G. M. Thomas, J. G. Cantrell, W. B. Swaney, all of Chattanooga; attorney J. H. Spraken, of Jackson; Judges Malone and R. M. Barton, attorneys W. N. Briggs, Lee Winchester, and Elias Gates, all of Memphis, and attorney P. D. Maddin and Judge J. W. Judd, of Nashville.

We had our plans made to bring this question up on the last day of the convention, but, since announcement was made that our main speaker, Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, was unable to attend, and as the long, hot and arduous day was drawing to a close, the convention voted to hold no session the next day, per the program, but to adjourn at once.

In looking over the crowd who were able to stand the heat and had remained, I saw that our friends were in the majority; and, though Judge Puryear was without hope, I insisted upon the vote. He, therefore, introduced the resolution. President Watkins handled the situation admirably, and Hon. Foster V. Brown made a few telling remarks. The vote was called for, and the resolution passed unanimously.

Nashville is the only part of our state where anti-suffrage has ever been able to gain a foothold, which is, I think, due to the influence of an anti, Col. Vertrees, a prominent lawyer there.

YOU can understand the great importance of this victory when you recall that only two years ago the suffragists of Memphis made a strong fight to pass a resolution in the Tennessee Bar Association in convention assembled there, endorsing merely the principle of woman suffrage, which failed by a large majority.

We sent a telegram to Senator Shields telling him the glad news. Since he has made the claim that the majority of his constituency does not want woman suffrage, we feel the passage of this resolution for suffrage, "*by Federal Amendment*," by the lawyers from all over our state—(for lawyers are supposed to represent the highest thought, and the most intelligent ideas of their communities, and, in fact, to influence and crystallize public sentiment)—will assist him in making his decision and insure his voting "aye" upon the amendment bill in September.

We have called a suffrage meeting for this week and will pass a resolution thanking the Bar and President Watkins.

I am glad that I was privileged to return to my state in time to assist with this work at the present time, which, it seems to me, is the most crucial in our long suffrage fight.

I feel sure Senator Shields will vote for our amendment and I feel certain we'll win.

Here is an extract from the speech of Col. Ed. Watkins, president of the Bar Association:

"IT was universal suffrage to which I referred when I stated that later on I would discuss one other subject which demands, according to my humble views, prompt, generous and effective legislation. I ask in all candor, gentlemen, upon what just ground is there an embargo placed upon the rights of woman denying her the privileges of freedom and liberty which are accorded to man? Our speakers from every platform in this glorious republic regale the people with the cry that we are in this world-wide war not alone in the defense of the people of the United States, but in the universal defense of all the people of the world who are denied their rights, their privileges and their liberties under the law, and especially those whose liberties have been trampled under foot so as to deny them equal privileges and rights with all other people. We pause but for a moment to take a view of the picture which confronts us. We see this glorious republic for which we freely offer our lives as a sacrifice upon its altar, with one stroke of the pen enfranchise and extend privileges to 4,000,000 ignorant inhabitants, which franchise and which privileges they have to this day, and still we deny these same rights and franchise to the educated and refined daughters of this beloved America of ours.

"They own in their own right 39 per cent of the property, personal and real, in this state, and pay their part of the taxes necessary to bear the burdens of the government, and yet we deny them the right to in any way express their views as to who should manage this trust fund to which they so liberally contribute. It is but recently that a married woman could sell and convey her property without the consent and signature of her husband, and even now her personal property, when reduced to the possession of her husband, becomes his without her consent or volition, and frequently over her strenuous objections. If she happened to have a bad husband, she has not left to her even a Chinaman's chance.

"WHEN we became engaged in this the greatest war ever known, it was difficult to arouse the patriotism of the men to the standard of necessary efficiency. Appeals were made to the women, and, with wings of angels, they flew to the colors, and their actions so electrified our people that the sentiment of unalloyed patriotism swept the country, and today, through this influence, we are marshaling an army of stalwart Americans, superior to any the world has ever seen.

"Our women have not the physical strength to fight our battles, but they instill courage into the wavering men and drive the weakening soldiers on to victory by their Christian devotion and their deep earnestness of sentiment and purpose.

"It was a country girl, full of faith and honesty of purpose, and with a supreme devotion to the cause of liberty, that saved Orleans for the French."

"It will be pure and good women of this country, by their courage and Christian virtues, that will save to us our beautiful land. And will we longer deny them the rights and privileges which we enjoy? If we are an important factor in this great commonwealth, then let our motto be:

"'That justice I to others show,
That justice show to me.'"

Liberty Loan

"In the third liberty loan drive which we had on our streets, there was the largest procession ever witnessed in Chattanooga, and the most impressive scene, was the mothers of children, five, six and seven years of age leading the little fellows by their hands in this great parade to impress them in the early dawn of life with the true sentiments of patriotism that they might become loyal citizens when grown to manhood. I have seen those lovely women of our city in broiling sunlight lead the selectmen to the railroad station for entertainment, while our men stood idly along the sidewalks shaded by comfortable umbrellas. I have seen our most accomplished society ladies lead this march in the sunshine and in the rain, bearing immense flags of our country, when they knew not a single man in the column, except that all were loyal American citizens, offering their lives upon the altar of their country as a sacrifice to the great cause in which we are at present engaged. These scenes became so impressive to the men that they also began to form an honor escort for these boys who were going to fight for us, and like the influences of the country girl who saved Orleans, it aroused all to the highest pitch of patriotism.

Protection of Woman's Rights

"Advancing no personal interest or claims, but standing for universal suffrage which guarantees to women the right to participate in the selection of their own representatives, who fix the burdens upon and provide the protection for her property, her liberty and her rights, I ask will you deny her request? Will you rend the strongest and brightest link in the golden chain of a perpetual union? Will you longer deny the ladies of this state at least privileges equal to those which you claim and enjoy?

Expressions of Great Men

"I read you some expressions from famous men:

"Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, March 29, 1917: 'Women's work in the war has been vital to our success. It would have been impossible to produce that overwhelming mass of ammunition at the Somme had it not been for the work of women. Are you going to fling them out without a voice in determining the new conditions? It would be an outrage. That is why the woman question has become very largely a war question.'

"Ex-Premier Asquith, March 28, 1917: 'The House will not be unprepared to hear that I myself, and I believe many others, no longer regard this question (of woman suffrage) from the standpoint which we occupied before the war. How could we have carried on the war without them?

"'What moves me still more is the problem of reconstruction after the war. Questions which will necessarily arise in regard to women's labor and women's functions are questions in regard to which I for my part feel it impossible consistently with either justice or expediency to withhold from women the power and the right of making their voices distinctly heard.'

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ex-premier of Canada, February, 1917: 'Today my own belief is that there is no reason why she should be denied the right of the ballot.'

"Premier Hearst, of Ontario, Canada, February, 1917: 'Having taken our women into partnership with us in our tremendous undertaking, I ask, can we justly deny them a share in the government of the country, the right to have a say about the making of the laws they have been so heroically trying to defend? My answer is, I think not.'

"Premier Bosselli, of Italy, May 15, 1917: 'As far as the woman vote for municipal elections is concerned, I do not think there can be either doubt or delay in giving it on the same conditions as it is given to men.'

"In February, 1917, Signor Sacchi, Italian minister of justice, presenting to the Italian chamber a bill for the abrogation of every law by which in the field of civil and commercial rights, the capacities of women are at present curtailed, called it 'an act of justice—of reparation almost—to which women have now more right than ever.'

"Said M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, deputy of the Yonne, the reporter to the Chamber of Deputies, of the municipal suffrage bill for French women: 'What French women have done to keep up the courage of the nation during the dark days cannot be measured in words. They have been the backbone of the national defense. They should have the right to vote, first of all as an act of justice, and secondly as a move dictated by public interest.'

"President Woodrow Wilson, January 9, 1918: A delegation of leading democrats who had waited on the President issued the following statement: 'When we sought the advice he very

(*Continued on page 278*)

Women of England Have Saved the Allied Cause Lloyd George Tells Women's Congress in Paris

Paris, August 21.—Premier Lloyd George sent this letter to the Interallied Women's Congress:

I am anxious to bear testimony to the tremendous part played by the women of England in this vital epoch of human history. They have not only borne their burden of sorrow and separation with unflinching fortitude and patience, but they have assumed an enormous share of the burdens necessary to the practical conduct of the war.

If it had not been for the splendid manner in which the women came forward to work in the hospitals and munition factories, in administrative offices of all kinds, and in war work behind the lines, often in daily danger of their lives, Great Britain and, I believe, all the Allies would have been unable to withstand the enemy attacks of the last few months. For this service to our common cause humanity owes them unbounded gratitude.

In the past I have heard it said that women were unfit to vote because they would be weak when it came to understanding the issues and bearing the strains of a great war. My experience in South Wales last week is what has confirmed me in the belief that the women there understand perfectly what is at stake in this war. I believe they recognize as clearly as any that there can be no peace, progress, or happiness in the world so long as the monster of militarism is able to stalk unbridled and unashamed among the weaker peoples.

To them this war is a crusade of righteousness and gentleness, and they do not mean to make peace until the Allies have made it impossible for another carnival of violence to befall mankind. I am certain that this resolution of the women of South Wales is but typical of the spirit of the women of the rest of Great Britain.

This war began in order that force and brutality might crush out freedom among men. Its authors cannot have foreseen that one of its main effects would be to give women a commanding position and influence in the public affairs of the world. To their ennobling influence we look not only for strength to win the war, but for inspiration during the great work of reconstruction we will have to undertake after victory is won.

The women who have been flocking to France to work for the Allies are among the foremost leaders in this great movement of regeneration. My message to their representatives gathered in Paris is this: "Well done. Carry on. You are helping to create a new earth for yourselves and your children."

The Indefinite Pla

By Louise C

AUNT JINNIE and Uncle Jake are Institutions. They began, so far as we are concerned, before Time was, and I can prove, by the arguments that the rector at our church used last Sunday for the immortality of the soul, that they will endure till Time shall be no more. For I am sure none of us children can conceive of a world without our home as its middle, and Aunt Jinnie and Uncle Jake going in and out of it.

Aunt Jinnie is Mother's only sister, and Uncle Jake is Father's only brother, so they are not related at all except through us—which used to puzzle us a good deal when Frank and I were young. We are sixteen now, and though of course Frank, being a boy, does not seem so old as I, yet for a boy, he has a good deal of sense, so that between us we think about things a good deal. You see we are twins.

We are sixteen, Lucy is fourteen, the Beloved Vagabond is twelve, Claire is ten, the Dude is eight, the Junior twins are five, and Baby Boy is one, and that is all there is of us, excepting Father, Mother, and Aunt Jinnie and Uncle Jake—thirteen in family, we are.

Frank and I find it wonderful that in literature, and public speeches The Family is always talked of as though it consisted of nothing but the parents and children, when the fact is that almost every family that we know has one or more "Secondary characters," as our biology teacher would call them. There are the Woodruffs. They have a Grandpa of eighty-seven, and a little adopted niece of eleven. And the Browns have three maiden aunts, and the Thornes have a cousin who keeps house for them, with her baby. Even the Lawrences have Miss Dora, an elderly lady who used to be Mrs. Lawrence's governess, and who is supposed to live in their lodge, but really stays at the big house most of the time.

SO we have decided to make a systematic study of our own satellites, setting down the facts about Aunt Jinnie and Uncle Jake as a contribution toward a new branch of sociology —Planetary Rings, or Family Moons, we call it.

Aunt Jinnie, then, is just like Mother, but more so; and while Mother herself is charming, Mother exaggerated is not. Mother is slender; Aunt Jinnie is gaunt. Mother's manner is reserved; Aunt Jinnie's is cold. Mother's hair is auburn; Aunt Jinnie's is red. Mother's nose is delicately aquiline; Aunt Jinnie's nose is long and severe. Mother's lips are delicate and but slightly curved; Aunt Jinnie's mouth is straight and thin-lipped. Mother's dark brows meet in a perplexed, puzzled expression over her red brown eyes; Aunt Jinnie's bushy brows lower over eyes that snap. We fear Aunt Jinnie; we love Mother. Aunt Jinnie is two inches taller and three years older than Mother. I sometimes wonder that Father, seeing Aunt Jinnie, and how much like her Mother was, was not afraid to marry Mother lest she should grow more so, too.

For Aunt Jinnie is very more so. But I suppose Father thought that he would have a counteracting influence. And something has had that; but it seems to me that it is more her nine children than her husband.

Just as Aunt Jinnie is more like Mother than is Mother herself, so Uncle Jake is just like Father, but less so. He is two years younger than Father—just Aunt Jinnie's age—and two inches shorter than Father—just, indeed, the height of Aunt Jinnie—but he looks shorter yet. Father's hair is bushy black, and his eyes bright blue; Uncle Jake's hair is semi-brown and his eyes light blue. He has less bulk, less weight, less mustache, less nose, less voice, less everything, physically, than Father, but at times you can mistake one for the other. You couldn't call him an expurgated edition of Father, for Father doesn't need expurgating. Miss Rowe did call him an edition de luxe of Father, but she is setting her cap for him. I should call him Father abridged.

And now for their characters, habitats, and uses:

AUNT JINNIE lives with us almost all the time. Sometimes when there are crises in other branches of the family, she goes away for a while until the baby is born or the grandfather buried, or the daughter married, but generally we ourselves have an overlapping crisis before the one she is attending has climaxed, and she has to rush back before she is due, or oscillate between the two households, trying to fill two places at once. She seems always to have done this, and it has marked her red face with furrows worse than nine children have worn Mother's finely lined pink cheeks. Grandfather left a badly run down estate, Father says, so that when it was evenly divided between Mother and Aunt Jinnie, they only got enough to pay each of them a hundred fifty dollars a year. But when she stays with us, Father gives Aunt Jinnie not only a home, but ten dollars a month spending money, just the same as he gives Mother. And of course he pays all the house bills and the bills for us children. And he invests and collects for Aunt Jinnie free of charge; I heard him say so to Cousin Max Roberts. Come to think, though, of what Nora, our second girl, gets and does in comparison, I don't think Aunt Jinnie has so much to be thankful for. Nora gets twenty-two dollars a month, and a good single bed room, and her keep, and all of Mother's everyday clothes, and lots of tips and presents as visitors come and go. Aunt Jinnie gets ten dollars a month, and a bed, or a part of one, all over the house as she herself may decide, according to the size of the family. Being bigger than Mother, she has to buy her own clothes, and nobody tips her, of course; she is a lady. And as to work! Aunt Jinnie—well, Nora says this is a "har-r-r-d" place, but if she did half of what Aunt Jinnie does, she might talk. What with Mother having babies, and the babies having croup, and us bigger ones having company—my Father believes in keeping open house, bless him!—and the sewing and nursing, and cooking, and gardening, and awful times changing cooks, I can tell you Aunt Jinnie's hands are full. You have to have two grown women in a house like ours. If Aunt Jinnie weren't here I'd be grown myself at sixteen, I'm sure. When there is a dinner party, Aunt Jinnie takes care of the dinner and Mother of the party; when Dudy hurts his finger Aunt Jinnie pulls out the splinter, and Mother kisses the place; when I go to a party Mother dresses me and Aunt Jinnie clears up the room; when the Juniors had the scarlet fever, Aunt Jinnie went into quarantine with them while Mother stayed out to take care of Baby Boy. It has to be so in a family like ours. And our two fit exactly. If Mother hustled more it would be horrid, but I don't know that we could spare one single one of Aunt Jinnie's hustles.

All the same, when it comes to deciding what one will *be*, I would not care to be like Aunt Jinnie. Lucy and I have written out a liturgy for the girls of the family. We say portions of it every night, and all of it on Sunday—all the girls old enough to say it together. And in it we have: "That we may be gentle helpless wives, we beseech thee to hear us, Good Lord; from becoming capable and efficient spinsters, Good Lord deliver us." And we mean it. To be a mother of nine babies may be, as the new curate says, to lead a consecrated life; but to be aunt to nine babies seems to us much worse.

> *"From becoming ... spinsters, good ...*

UNCLE JAKE has an apartment in the city, where he keeps a man; and he belongs to a country club where he sometimes puts up over night; and he and three of his pals have a bungalow at the seashore where they stay for weeks together sometimes, and where they take turns having week-end parties; and he has a pretty room at our house where he feels free to come and go to suit himself. Of course we often use the room when the house is full, but we don't usually use his bed. We just put cots in so we can clear out if he happens to turn up unexpectedly. He hates people to sleep in his bed. He says if people have been in it since he was it feels warm to him, even a week later. The Vagabond calls him the Princess and the Pea, but Mother says with all he does for us he has a right to be humored. Cousin Max Roberts's wife said she supposed Mother was careful not to offend him, seeing what a confirmed old bachelor he is, because she expected him to leave his savings to us children, and Mother was very much offended. She said she thought natural affection and gratitude for what he had done for us were quite enough to account for any consideration we could show our uncle. Frank said Cousin Sallie Roberts was an old cat, and Father said she was a gossiping woman. And somehow the noun sounded quite as opprobrious as the adjective.

Uncle Jake is good to us. He gives us almost all the treats we have. Grandfather—Father's father—left each of his two sons six thousand dollars apiece, and they put it into a business, and became partners, and did pretty well, Father says, so that they have equal incomes now.

OF course the income that enables us to have a cook, one housemaid, an occasional nurse girl, and a man of all work in the suburbs, and clothe and feed thirteen people, is enough to give Uncle Jake a good time and lots of spare cash. And he has the good time, and treats us well besides.

In the first place, he has a fad. He collects rare editions of books. He keeps all his juveniles, in choice bindings, and with interesting illustrations, and many of them containing the author's autographs, in the pool room at our house. And it is very pleasant to gather

"We never ... your pla... indefinite...

"It isn't ... mean, it's ... ture of the...

"There ... kinds of ... life—the ... serve ... the du... yourself. ... do only ... of duty ... one-sided ... see you ... others ... of prop...

ace of Aunt Jinnie

By Connolly

apable and efficient Lord deliver us."

there of a winter's evening and have Uncle Jake take them out of their locked cases, one by one, and tell anecdotes of how he got this or that author's autograph or sketch by the artist. Father would never collect books. He says only old bachelors can afford time for hobbies. Neither would Mother. As to Aunt Jinnie, she began collecting a set of Dickens when she was a girl like me, and she just finished, by the help of the children, last Christmas. We couldn't match her old edition, though. So her set begins with fat red volumes and ends with thin green ones. But she doesn't care. She reads them through and begins again, and never seems to tire. Not that Dickens is all she reads. She has spells of reading, just as Old Mr. Wing has spells of drinking, when she gets going and can't stop. Sometimes after a hard day she will read the whole night through, only getting a short nap towards morning. And she'll do this for several nights in succession, too, and comes out of what Father calls her literary debauch as haggard and potted under the eyes as Old Mr. Wing at his worst. Everything, she reads—French plays, English history, American novels, German philosophy, Latin hymns, Greek drama; she set to last year, with a dictionary and grammar to help her, and translated a Dutch novel, just because she liked to. It's wonderful, but it's useless. If ever I study five languages and sit up all night over difficult translations, it will be to get a degree; but Aunt Jinnie isn't even a high school graduate. Uncle Jake says, "The dear lady has a masculine mind." But her mind isn't a bit like his.

TO return to Uncle Jake. He loves children. Everybody comments on it, and seems to think it a wonderful thing and much to his credit. Well, he is fond of us, that's sure. He gave me a watch when I graduated from the grammar school, and I'm to have a diamond ring when I graduate from the high school, and a pearl necklace if I graduate from college. If I marry before I'm twenty-five he says I shall have an electric runabout. I don't see how I am going to put off being married to do all that graduating, but a pearl necklace is not a thing to skip, if it comes in a series.

Picnics to the Bronx Park with Uncle Jake when we are little, matinées and lunches with Uncle Jake when we are older, weeks at Uncle Jake's seaside bungalow at any age, are the pleasantest things that happen to us, and he gives us huge tips at Christmas and Easter. As for me, when I hear people wondering why he hasn't married, and telling each other how young he is yet, and what a suitable match this and that young lady would be for him, I tremble. An old bachelor uncle, to our minds, is a luxury and all of our boys have set their minds on being exactly like Uncle Jake when they grow up.

Somehow when I read over what I have written about Uncle Jake it seems mostly complimentary, and yet it doesn't seem fair. I seem to have made him not to have any force. When I marry, my husband is going to have all kinds of force, but he is going to let me direct it. I suppose Uncle Jake has force. He seems, however, not to use it much. I've never seen him act as if he really cared about anything. He acts as if it all bored him, and taking trouble were not worth while. But Father has a high opinion of his judgment. I've heard him say, "Jake has business gumption when he chooses." And he tells some very nice stories about how Uncle Jake licked the bigger boys when he was little, and cried all the time. Uncle Jake laughs about it, but I don't think he likes it to be told. And he got real peeved at Captain Logan when he told about his crying in the war.

Uncle Jake and Captain Logan were in the Cuban War together, and Captain Logan says that Uncle Jake was awfully brave, but when he was in action he always cried. He says the soldiers said, "Look out for the little Lieutenant. When he's going to give 'em hell he begins to cry." Uncle Jake was put out when he heard it. He said "Logan's rot!" We children would love to see him cry, but it might cost us too much to make him mad. Besides we never have a show. He always wants us to do pleasant things.

The funniest thing in our family life is the way the family is run. You see we have a legal ruler, like the mayor of a city, the real ruler, like the "boss" of the city, that the newspapers tell about, and a go-between. Father is the legal ruler. He hands out the money. And what he says goes, if he keeps on saying it. The thing is to get him to say the right thing, or if he has said the wrong thing, to get him to change if possible without his knowing that he has done it. Aunt Jinnie is the Boss. She hasn't any power at all, as the city boss has, to make the legal ruler do her bidding. She can't threaten to unseat him at the next election. He is appointed for life. But she has the most important things for a real ruler—knowledge of what ought to be done, and determination to have it done. And she mostly gets it, but it's at an awful loss of time and brain work. Mother is the go-between. She is always in full sympathy with Aunt Jinnie, but she appears always to be trying to find out what Father wishes, in order to fall in with his plans—when, the truth is, he hasn't any plans about home affairs. He doesn't know enough or care enough to have any. I've no doubts he makes excellent plans down in the city, for he is much brainier than Uncle Jake, and somebody carries on the business all right.

NOW I don't mean that my mother is dishonest, or my father indifferent to the needs of his family. He wasn't brought up by his mother to know about family matters, I'm sure, and he did not live in the country when he was a boy, and he isn't home enough to learn now, and he hasn't a head for such matters anyhow. Frank, who has had a twin sister all his life, will be a much better master of a household when he grows up. He has a kind of respect for what I do. And he understands quite intelligently how Father has to be managed. And as to Mother, what can she do when Father has absolute power, and lots of good intentions, and no knowledge, and apparently no consciousness of his ignorance, and certainly no intention of letting any woman run his show, and when Aunt Jinnie has the whole show to run and a back so stiff that all she can ever be induced to do towards managing anybody is to keep still? Mother simply has to exercise a serpent's wisdom, if she is a dove. And she does it with patience.

Suppose it is one of those mornings when Father wakes early—in the spring, say, and he has wandered into the garden, and taken one of his sudden fits of interest in Peter's work. "By the way, Lucy," says he, looking up from his paper, "I see that Peter has dug up a nice lot there on the hill fit for potatoes. He has planted two rows of potatoes, and I just told him to lay the whole patch down to them. Potatoes are going to be high next fall, and we might as well raise a good lot of our own." There is an awful silence in the room. Aunt Jinnie is standing by the sideboard putting up our lunches, and her back stiffens as she stands. The silence is full of her protest. I think to myself, as I eat hot waffles, that if I were to prod that silence anywhere with my fork I would withdraw the prongs dripping with Aunt Jinnie's blood. There is no one in the room, from Mother to Baby Boy, who does not feel the air thick with Aunt Jinnie—except Father. He is as unconscious as—I was going to say the cat, but Niggie knows—as the furniture—and adds quite complacently, "The garden is doing wonderfully considering how I've neglected it lately." "Yes it is, dear," says Mother pleasantly; "I'll try to remind you to tell me more about it this evening. Have you time for another cup of coffee now?"

"Oh, oh!" cried the Vagabond as we older children burst out on to the lawn from that breakfast, "Did you see the old mare lay her ears back when Father ploughed up her garden this morning? I thought she would show her heels over the dashboard this time for sure."

I WILL say that Frank has considerable decision of character in the discipline of our younger boys. Of course none of the grown folks know what to do with them; you can't expect it. They don't even know what they're up to. And Lucy and I are really not strong enough to handle them. But Frank is equal to them, and to spare. He took the Vagabond by the scruff of the neck, and held his face down into the basin of the fountain until I thought the boy was certainly drowned, and when he let him up he still held him firmly while he spluttered and gagged, half with rage and half with suffocation. "Young man," said Frank, while the rest of us stood around endorsing the righteousness of the sentence, and Peter grinned approval from the driveway, "Young man, what is the name of the lady who kindly put up the lunch which has just spilled out of your pocket into that basin?" The Vagabond tried a sideways spring. "What is her name?" said Frank, moving slowly toward the basin again. "Aunt Jinnie," said the Vagabond, rolling his eyes viciously towards the soaking lunch. "Do you respect her?" inquired Frank. "I do," responded the Vagabond. "Do you esteem her?" "I do." "Do you regret the use of those equine similes?"

"That's enough, Frank," said I, "They are not similes; they are metaphors, and you shouldn't bully."

"I do," said the Vagabond. So Frank released him, jumping quickly out of the way of the Vagabond's sideways kick as he did so. Then we all went quite happily to school.

(To be concluded)

Alice Stone Blackwell's Page

High Food Prices—One Reason Why

ALL sorts of things are happening in these days which must stimulate the wish of thoughtful women to vote. Take, for instance, the amazing revelations brought to light in the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission which has been investigating the meat packing business.

It finds that the five great meat packing companies—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson—not only control the meat supply of the country, but have secured a practical monopoly over "the principal substitutes for meat, such as eggs, cheese and vegetable oil products;" and they are rapidly extending that monopoly to cover "fish and nearly every kind of food stuffs." Moreover, through investments abroad and agreements with meat companies in the principal South American meat-producing countries, they have secured the monopoly of meat not only for the United States, but for England, France and Italy.

The commission finds that this enormous power "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used.". It has enabled the great packing companies, 1. To manipulate live stock markets. 2. To restrict interstate and international supplies of food. 3. To control the prices of dressed meats and other foods. 4. To defraud both the producers of food and the consumers. 5. To crush effective competition. 6. To secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies, and municipalities, and to profiteer in every direction. For a generation, the meat packing companies have been defying the law, and resorting to every method, legal or illegal, that would increase their profits. These are not the assertions of an irresponsible soap box orator, but the serious findings of a government commission, based largely upon official documents taken from the confidential files of the packing companies.

The huge profits made by the meat-packing companies have been frequently noted in the press during the last few years, in the recent official reports to Congress on excess profits and profiteering, the profiteering in food stuffs is declared to have been the biggest of all.

So far as the combined meat-packing companies are concerned, the Federal Trade Commission recommends that the great octopus should be reached through the railroad administration. It suggests that all the rolling stock, refrigerator cars, terminal stock-yards, and such as are necessary of the storage plants and warehouses be taken over and operated as a Government monopoly affording "an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms."

Whether this would be the best solution or not, it is clear that something radical ought to be done about it. The present writer is not and never has been a member of the Socialist party; but she believes that the American people, irrespective of party, would welcome enthusiastically very strong measures to bring down the price of food. The high cost of living was the all-absorbing topic, for several years before the war; and even now it fairly divides public attention with the war. Those of us who realize the vital importance of winning the war are willing to suffer any privation that may be necessary to that great end; but nobody likes to suffer privation for the enrichment of profiteers. Women who never thought about a vote before are likely to wish for one when they read the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the meat packers.

A Wild Coalition

THE rapid advance of the suffrage movement has scared some of the opponents of equal rights into a state resembling nightmare. With women already able to vote for President throughout more than half the territory of the United States, with the nation-wide suffrage amendment already more than half through Congress, these opponents feel that the deluge is upon them, and they are in a condition of delirium.

Here is one, Mr. Daniel Louis Hanson, for instance, writing to the Boston *Herald* that England is "in imminent danger through a coalition of the Socialistic-Bolshevelistic forces under Arthur Henderson (he means the British Labor Party) and the woman suffrage element under Mrs. Pankhurst, the coalition spelling a peace with Germany on Germany's terms"; and he sees our own country following in the same path.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been going through the United States making red-hot speeches to the munition workers, in which she urges them to push the war to a victorious end, and casts scorn upon the supposedly pacifist tendencies of Arthur Henderson and the British Labor party. That party would undoubtedly deny that it wants peace, "on Germany's terms". but, however this may be, any coalition between Mrs. Pankhurst and pacifism is as unthinkable as a coalition between fire and water.

The assertion shows how grossly ignorant of current events some anti-suffragists are, and what amazing fables they are able to swallow.

A Slander on Women

THIS same Mr. Hanson declares that the Kaiser wants all the Allies to adopt woman suffrage. It is a pity he cannot make his wishes known to the German voters in the United States, most of whom continue to oppose it: or to those prominent anti-suffragists in South Dakota who were lately sent to prison for their pro-German activities: or to that group of German-Americans in Nebraska who are trying to get woman suffrage repealed!

And why is the Kaiser supposed to want the United States to adopt woman suffrage? Listen to the amazing Mr. Hanson: "He knows that the woman vote would by big majority be peace at any price—at Germany's price." This is a libel on American women, whether suffragists or antis. Let Mr. Hanson ask the first twenty women he meets whether they are in favor of peace "on Germany's terms," and see what they will say! Let any U. S. Senator who may be inclined to attach weight to such a plea make the same experiment.

This libelous assumption is constantly made by the opponents of equal rights. Curiously enough they also assume that women can get what they want more easily with a vote than without it. For years they have assured us that women do not need a vote; that the majority of women can get anything they desire by "indirect influence." Now they intimate that a big majority of women want "peace at any price," and cannot get it; but that they could get it if they had the ballot.

The whole anti-suffrage argument is one spongy mass of inconsistencies.

Women can get what they want more easily of course when they have the ballot; but unless we are vastly mistaken, the majority of our women do not want a "German peace." They believe that such a peace would be only the prelude to a whole series of wars.

Lest We Forget

PAIN that is past is no pain, someone said. The reference was to the quickness with which the memory of past suffering often fades out, when it is over. The world has been moving so quickly of late in the direction of more equal opportunities for women that we tend to forget the hard struggles which have marked every step of the way. Yet it is a surprise—or would be a surprise if any inaccuracy on the part of the opponents of equal rights could surprise us—to read the following in the official anti-suffrage organ:

"Before the war . . . even ultra conservatives recognized that the few women who did not marry should in justice have every chance in the business and professional world to show their worth as individuals, and as a matter of fact, in most modern communities women for many years have had practically equal opportunities with men in every possible field of endeavor sought by them, excepting only that of politics."

It is not necessary to go back to the hard fight that the women had who pioneered the way into the various professions. In almost every kind of work, the ultra conservatives have urged, and still urge, that the responsible and highly paid position should be reserved for men. There is discrimination against women in the teaching profession, in the matter of hospital appointments, in business, in the government service, and all along the line. Mr. and Mrs. John Martin probably would not admit that they are ultra conservatives; yet have they not assured us that every high salary paid to a woman is a distinct loss to society, because "it makes her less likely to marry"? (This means, of course, less likely to marry for money. When she has a chance to marry for love, the daughter of a multimillionaire accepts it as joyfully as the poorest factory girl.) The official anti-suffrage organ itself constantly argues against equal pay for equal work; and yet it has the assurance to say that even the ultra conservatives favor giving woman equal opportunities!

The Sunflower Lunch
167 Tremont Street

is run for the benefit of the cause, by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

Take your lunch there. Recommend it to your friends. Send it gifts of fruit or vegetables from your garden.

Come in and visit the War Service Shop, at the same address. It is doing patriotic service.

The National Party

By Florence Slown Hyde, Member National Executive Committee

ALTHOUGH less than a year old, the National Party has members in every state and territory and will participate in the congressional and state elections in a number of states this fall. This youngest of political parties is the result of a profound conviction on the part of a goodly number of women and men from various existing parties and non-partisan groups that the times demand the political union of all forward-looking citizens for the speedy and sane social and economic readjustments which have long been needed and which the war makes imperative.

It must be admitted that various groups have been crossing purposes with each other to a lamentable extent and have frequently been divided over minor questions when they should have been united politically in behalf of fundamental issues. There is an ever-increasing number of non-partisan organizations, each seeking some one reform and each ready to endorse candidates who are personally committed to their pet issues, regardless of the attitude of the candidate on other vital issues, or the attitude of his party on the pet issue itself. This popular practice has resulted in such confusion and the repeated defeat of important welfare legislation, while the ballot is impotent to speak without the aid of expensive lobbying, petitions, telegrams and deputations.

The founders of the National Party seek to unite in a new political alignment the millions of women and men who are desirous of such governmental action as will secure the most widely diffused equality of opportunity in all that concerns the lives of the whole people.

The women voters have for the most part no long-standing political allegiances, and should not be guided by sentiment or family tradition in the choice of a political party; and if they are to be a vital force they must join a political party as against being political nomads.

THE National Party offers to women voters an opportunity to join with forward-looking men and mark out a new political roadway to true democracy. The constitution of the party gives women an equal voice with men in the management of party affairs, as it provides that the National Committee shall be composed of one man and one woman from each state.

The National Party is the only party in this country having a woman vice-chairman and has more women on its National Executive Committee than any other party. Miss Marie C. Brehm of Long Beach, Cal., is vice-chairman. The women members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky, Mrs. Sarah Lyons of Minnesota, Mrs. E. L. Calkins of Michigan and the writer. We also have a number of women on the Advisory Committee, including Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the well-known writer and lecturer; Prof. Ellen Hayes of Massachusetts, and Miss Louise Adams Grout of New York.

Our platform embraces a comprehensive and well-balanced program for democracy in government, democracy in industry and democracy in international relations. It deals with issues having to do with the common welfare, rather than the interest of one class or group.

EQUALITY of opportunity in political affairs, regardless of sex, is demanded as the basis of democracy in government, and the party is pledged specifically to work for the submission and ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The first national convention held in March sent special telegrams to President Wilson and to the Senate urging immediate submission of the amendment. Additional telegrams have been sent recently. A deputation of National Party representatives received by President Wilson in the late winter called his attention to the importance of woman suffrage as a war measure.

This is the seventh in a series of articles on "Parties and Primaries" written by women leaders of each party to set forth to the readers of the Woman Citizen the claims of each party to the votes of women. The eighth and last article, from The Single Tax Party, will appear in the issue of September 7.

The initiative, referendum and recall, the short ballot, proportional representation, the executive budget and improved election laws are demanded as the means by which the whole people may have an unrestricted voice in their own government. Prohibition of the liquor traffic and prison reform measures are also urged as necessary aids to democracy in government.

UNDER "Industrial Democracy," the platform demands public ownership of steam and electric railroads, telegraph and telephone systems, coal, metal mines, water power, natural gas and all public utilities and basic industries whose operations depend on franchises or require large-scale operation on a non-competitive or centralized basis; municipal ownership of public utilities; taxation of land values; extension of postal systems; legislation to aid farmers; abolition of speculation or trading wherein products are not received or delivered; labor legislation, including a shorter work-day; more effective child labor laws; protection of workers by governmental insurance against sickness, injury and death, together with maternity benefits and old age pensions; more rigorous inspection of working conditions.

Under "International Democracy," our platform calls for the abolition of secret diplomacy, an international tribunal for the settlement of disputes, and a union of nations to enforce equality of all nations, great and small, and to maintain permanent peace.

The National Party is loyal to America and has a "War Program" which outlines a constructive policy relative to the problems involved in the successful prosecution of the war and the immediate after-war problems. This "War Program" is a masterpiece of statesmanship and should be studied by every patriotic American. It is possible to give only a few brief extracts in the space allotted for this article. Referring to labor's power to serve civilization in the present world crisis, the war program says in part:

"Labor, whether manual or mental, mechanical, managerial or professional, is gaining a ruling position in all fields of society. This position must be strengthened until those who do useful labor are in control of society. During the war this means a rapid extension of labor representation upon all bodies concerned with the management of the war, and especially those engaged in the organization and management of war industries and in the marketing and transportation of products.

"This extension of the power of labor must center around the farmers' organizations, trade unions and the professional associations. There is no other way to organize labor for social purposes."

The necessity for adequate protection of women and children in industry is urged.

"In the midst of war, all the the nations involved have awakened to the vital necessity of preserving and protecting human life. This protection must be extended. If the dire need of the war forces children and women further into industry every restriction and provision tending to protect their health and well-being must be extended and maintained. It will not profit us to save our institutions if we leave a physically and morally weakened population to dissipate those institutions."

THE maintenance and enlargement of our educational facilities and the increase of the powers and appropriation of the Housing Commission are discussed and urged as imperative to meet the unusual conditions created by the war and demobilization after the war is over.

Our convention voted unanimously to telegraph to President Wilson to express appreciation of his world leadership and assuring him that, "while ardently seeking to advance our program and aims by all proper methods, we shall freely and gladly give you our loyal and undivided support in order to bring about the successful termination of the war."

Owing to the election laws, which in many states bar new parties from the primaries, National Party candidates will, in such states, get on the ballot by petition. Hence women voters who wish to support our candidates should have full information as to whether the National Party will participate in the primaries. Such information, as well as copies of our platform, war program and other literature will be sent free upon request by our National Headquarters, 138 No. LaSalle Street, Chicago, or Eastern Headquarters, 15 E. Fortieth Street, New York.

We now have in course of preparation a series of "Studies in Democracy" which the woman voter will find interesting and instructive. An outline of this course and full information will be sent free upon request.

The National Chairman is Mr. David C. Coates, former Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado. Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey is chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Hopkins is a former Progressive Party leader, having served as national treasurer.

The National Party invites the support and co-operation of women, both voters and non-voters, in our efforts to build up a political organization that shall express those social and industrial standards necessary for the preservation of democracy.

Some State Situations

Carrying On in Nebraska

THE closing days of the drive by the Nebraska suffrage supporters to invalidate the anti-suffrage referendum petition continue to bring to light hundreds upon hundreds of forgeries and misrepresentations.

Though the suffragists have, they believe, far more than sufficient evidence already they prefer to leave no loopholes for the enemy to gain a footing and will push on as rapidly as possible until the signatures of sixteen counties, possibly twenty-one, have been thoroughly examined.

"With this cumulative evidence so overwhelmingly in our favor it would seem that the decision of the district court and public opinion at large must be on our side," said Mrs. W. E. Barkley, President of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, in recounting at New York headquarters the long list of infractions of law and right that have come to light with the examination of signatures in the counties thus far.

"We really had enough signatures thrown out in Douglas County to invalidate the anti petition. But we are taking no chance and will go right on until at least 16 counties are examined.

"We must close by the first of October, but plan to finish by the second week in September, when the whole case will be laid before the District Court of Lancaster County.

"A most important step was made in this case when it was ruled by the court that all attacks should be on petition sheets and not on individual names. This is following the precedent established by Washington and Oregon, where the initiative and referendum obtain, when dealing with corrupt acts on petitions. By this ruling proof of the invalidity of one name on the sheet invalidates the sheet."

Forgery, false names, and misrepresentation are the three counts upon which names by the scores and hundreds have been shown to be invalid, according to Mrs. Barkley's interesting story. To the graveyard went the antis for some of their names, says some of the testimony given; out of their fertile imaginations others were born, and when their case was direst, they did not hesitate to represent the petition as a suffrage petition.

An outline of some of the evidence was sketched by Mrs. Barkley. In Douglas County 1,800 names were eliminated from the petition circulated by one man. Another petition was thrown out entirely and a third was largely invalidated. Out of 132 witnesses called in Richardson County to testify to their signatures, 98 under oath said their names were forged. Needless to say this evidence threw out that petition.

In Johnson County 8 out of 16 signatures proved to be forgeries and other names were thrown out on other counts.

It took long and arduous hunting on the part of the sheriff of Hall County to locate even 34 persons named on the petition. The reason was that a large number of the signers of the petition were not residents of that county.

At the time the county papers came out with this story the Democratic County convention was in session and so incensed were the delegates at the evidence brought out they sent a delegation to the state convention pledged to suffrage.

There have been so many high lights, so much evidence of a startling nature that it is impossible to pick out a climax as Mrs. Barkley runs through the history of the case to date. But Buffalo County will be a strong contestant for dishonors. In Kearney (Buffalo County)

MRS. W. E. BARKLEY

lives the man who engineered the petition work for the anti forces in the county but this did not deter the local man, hired to circulate the anti-petition, from turning state's evidence. The local man testified he believed he was circulating a petition asking for full suffrage and that the men who signed believed it to be a full suffrage petition.

To review the case of the Nebraska suffragists: The 1917 Legislature of that state granted the women a large measure of suffrage. This aroused anti forces to the extent that they sought to invoke a referendum on the act of the Legislature by circulating a petition. They later said they had more than enough names above the required number necessary to place the suffrage measure on the ballot. The suffragists started an investigation of the petition signatures and secured an injunction which restrained the election officials from placing the measure on the ballot until a complete examination could be made of the petition.

The petition by the suffragists looking to the restraining order was met by a counter petition from the anti forces. The anti petition was signed by men and women. Suffragists are calling attention to the fact that the women opposing suffrage continue to stand by a petition which is shown to have been based on fraud.

In Michigan

TWENTY-FIVE state organizations of Michigan have banded themselves together in a Federation for the purpose of giving united and aggressive support to the referendum campaign now being waged by the suffragists of that state. This is only the nucleus of what the Federation is to be. When completed the Federation will represent practically every state organization that stands for the progress and welfare of state.

Grant D. Slocum is Chairman of the Federation; Lieutenant-Governor Luren D. Dickinson, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, President of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, Second Vice-Chairman; Hon. Woodbridge M. Ferris, Third Vice-Chairman; Mark T. McKee, Secretary; W. A. Comstock, Treasurer; John C. Ketcham, Chairman Executive Committee.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Federation will co-operate with the suffrage association in pushing the campaign to a successful conclusion.

Suffrage and Patriotism

IT may have been that the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic County Convention which met at Grand Island, Nebraska, was not in favor of including endorsement of prohibition and woman suffrage among its articles of political faith. But the Convention was, and the failure to present the resolution led to an immediate and heated debate which threatened to split the delegates into factions.

When the resolutions were finally adopted they included this: "Resolved, that we favor equal suffrage for all citizens regardless of sex." And it was wedged between two declarations of loyalty, "Resolved, that we place patriotism above politics," and "Resolved, that it is the supreme task of the civilized world to crush the insolent attempt of German autocracy to substitute a military dictatorship for self-government and the right of independent thought."

The German-American Alliance fought suffrage to the hilt in Nebraska.

In Texas

TEXAS is getting to be a synonym for woman's political emancipation. Why, even in Texas County, Oklahoma, women have found that they are almost real people and may file for the office of County Clerk, County Judge, Court Clerk and County Superintendent of Instruction.

This was announced in June by S. P. Freeling, Attorney General, by virtue of the decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of Stone against Riggs. N. E. Nance, secretary of the Texas County Election Board, advised the attorney general that four women in that county had filed for these respective offices, and Mr. Nance was at a loss to know whether they were eligible.

Mr. Freeling's statement explains that while he hates to own it, yet the facts in the case force him to admit that "the Supreme Court holds that, as women may vote at School Elections, they are qualified voters." The attorney reluctantly concedes that "a woman who is a resident of a county and a lawyer licensed to practice in any court of record in the state, is eligible to become a county judge."

James McCreery & Co.

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NEW FALL APPAREL

Unusually attractive assortments of New Fall Apparel, including Suits, Coats, Dresses, Furs and Millinery, suitable for all occasions, and in the most fashionable models, materials and colors

Moderately Priced

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Women in the Professions

Women as District Attorneys

THE woman federal district attorney is stepping forward to the center of the stage. Up to the past few weeks it is only as assistant attorney that woman has been permitted to shine. Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, who recently graduated from the position of assistant into that of state district attorney in California has advanced the position of the woman lawyer by a new milepost.

Miss Charlotte Kolmitz, a former University of Washington girl, and only twenty-two, has just been named assistant United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, with headquarters at Seattle. Miss Kolmitz, who was appointed to the Federal position on recommendation of United States Attorney Robert C. Saunders, took the oath of office on July 15th. Mr. Saunders says that in selecting his assistant he was influenced by the desire to "acknowledge the ascendency of the sex in the professional as well as the business world, and at the same time to help conserve man power for war purposes."

The Moment of Portent

ON the resignation of the late United States District Attorney of California, Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams has been appointed to the position.

To validate the arguments of the suffragists as to the wisdom of placing women in whatever positions they may be competent to fill, it is not necessary that Mrs. Adams should be wiser, better informed, or more righteous than the average of her male predecessors. But the women of the world do, nevertheless, pray that she may prove so. And if she does not prove so the advocates of woman never out of the home will say, "You see!"

Lately the New York *Tribune*, in an analysis of the psychology underlying such manifestations as have been exhibited in the trial of Rose Pastor Stokes, remarked that of course no judge could be expected to know anything about these subjects. *Woman Citizen* readers hope that there may henceforth be one United States Attorney who regards it as her duty to know human psychology both empirically and scientifically; to prevent crime as well as to bring criminals to trial; to so accuse that punishment, when it comes, shall cure sin rather than avenge offences; and to use her office not only for the discovery of those responsible for social conflicts, but for the removal of the misunderstandings which contribute to them.

Under the circumstances Mrs. Adams will herself be on trial before two groups of critics. The politicians will watch to see whether she "plays the game" well. Will a hint from the right source lead to conviction or acquittal? Will the prosperous escape and the troublesome fellow disappear? Or will there be no fear or favor shown by the District Attorney's office? If the former, Mrs. Adams may prosper; if the latter, there will be great rejoicing in the ranks of all true patriots.

Woman Citizen readers will be glad to record each moral triumph as it occurs for the heartening of all good watching women everywhere.

We congratulate Mrs. Adams, and wish her Godspeed in the fulfilling of her great opportunity for genuine patriotic service at this crowning point of the world's history. A quarter of a century ago her appointment could not have been; a quarter of a century hence, it will be commonplace. This is the moment full of portent.

L. C.

Pioneering Under Handicaps

A PIONEER woman physician who pioneered under the double handicap of being a woman and a negro is Dr. S. Maria Steward, who was born in 1845. She was valedictorian in her class at the Homeopathic College for Women. Besides her professional duties she was the mother of two children, and was a musician of ability, being a church organist for twenty-eight years.

The Chinese Estimate

"NOT one great man have the Chinese brought forth," says Prof. E. A. Ross, "since they took to binding the feet and *neglecting the education of their daughters.*"

The Chinese estimate of women is hit off in its very alphabet.

"Double the ideograph for woman," says Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross, in *La Follette's*, "and you have 'to wrangle'; triple it and the meaning is 'intrigue.' In Chinese thought the world is divided between good and evil, Yang and Yin. Darkness is Yin; cold is Yin; earth spirits are Yin, and woman is Yin."

Watch for the September 28th issue of the *Woman Citizen*.

Women At Home

U.S. DEP'T. OF AGRICULTURE

Sugar-Saving Canning

Fruits Without Sugar

1. See that all equipment is ready before starting.
2. Test jars and rubbers.
3. Select only fresh, firm, sound products.
4. Prepare by cleaning, sorting, stemming, seeding, paring and coring.
5. Scald or blanch peaches, apricots, figs and plums 1 to 2 minutes in boiling water or steam.
6. Dip quickly into cold water. Finish preparation. (Omit steps 5 and 6 for all fruits not named.)
7. Pack at once in hot, clean glass jars or other containers.
8. Pour over the fruit *the boiling hot water.*
9. Wipe around top of jar carefully with clean cloth.
10. Place scalded rubber and cap in position.
11. Partially tighten tops; seal tin cans completely.
12. Sterilize for the length of time given below, according to the particular type of outfit used:

Hot water bath.....30 minutes
Water seal 214 degrees.....20 minutes
5 pounds steam pressure.....12 minutes

13. Remove jars from canner; seal completely.
14. Invert to test joints for pinhole leaks.
15. Cool as quickly as possible, avoiding drafts.
16. Label, wrap and store for winter use.

Use for pie fillings, puddings, ices, sauces, salads and in the making of fruit punches.

Corn Sirup with Sugar

This table shows the proportions of corn sirup, sugar and water that may be combined for making canning sirups of different densities:

THIN SIRUP

Corn Sirup	*Sugar*	*Water*
1. 1 cup	1 cup	2⅔ cups
2. 2 cups	1 cup	4 cups
3. 3 cups	1 cup	5⅓ cups

MEDIUM SIRUP

Corn Sirup	*Sugar*	*Water*
1. 1 cup	1 cup	1⅔ cups
2. 2 cups	1 cup	2½ cups
3. 3 cups	1 cup	3¼ cups

THICK SIRUP

Corn Sirup	*Sugar*	*Water*
1. 1 cup	1 cup	1 cup
2. 2 cups	1 cup	1½ cups
3. 3 cups	1 cup	1⅞ cups

WHOLESOME PATRIOTISM.

Budget your canning—an ounce of foresight may save ten pounds of sugar.

Fresh products mean half the canning battle won.

Save yourself as well as the surplus—plan your work and work your plan.

Reciprocity in canning pays well—help your neighbor today and she will help you tomorrow.

Save every drop of juice.
Save every grain of sugar.

System in canning saves more than the product.

A well-screened kitchen saves many a jar of jelly.

Apple Sirup

1. Add 5 ounces of powdered calcium carbonate to 7 gallons of apple cider or juice.
2. Boil the mixture in a kettle or vat vigorously for five minutes.
3. Pour the liquid into vessels, preferably jars or pitchers.
4. Allow to stand six or eight hours or until perfectly clear.
5. Pour the clear liquid into a clean preserving kettle.
6. Add to liquid one teaspoon of calcium carbonate; stir thoroughly.
7. Boil rapidly (220 degrees F.) until bulk is reduced one-seventh of original volume. It should have the consistency of maple sirup when tested in cold water.
8. Pour into jars, pitchers, etc.
9. Cool very slowly.
10. Pour into fruit jars, cans, jugs or kettles.
11. Sterilize for length of time given below according to outfit used:

Water bath.....10 minutes
Water seal 214 degrees.....10 minutes
5 pounds steam pressure..... 8 minutes

12. Remove containers and tighten covers, corks or cover.
13. Invert to cool and test joints.
14. Store for winter use.

Use on hot cakes, in beverages and like; molasses for sweetening cookies and desserts.

Sugar Beet Sirup

1. Wash sugar beets thoroughly with scrubbing brush.
2. Cut off tops at lowest leaf scar.
3. Pare; cut in thin slices.
4. Pour boiling water over beets to cover; allow to stand in closed container 1 hour.
5. Strain off the juice through cheese cloth to separate it from the pulp.
6. Put strained juice in kettle; boil to a
7. Remove; pour immediately into hot, sterilized containers.
8. Process 10 minutes in boiling water.
9. Remove from canner; seal completely.
10. Cool, label, store.

Beet sirup is good for all purposes for which other sirups or molasses are used.

Fruit Juices

1. See that all equipment is ready.
2. Prepare fruits by cleaning; stemming, etc.
3. Heat slowly in an acid-proof kettle until fruit is tender. Before beginning to cook berries, mash. A little water may be added if necessary. Cut hard fruits, such as apples, into pieces and add half as much water as fruits.
4. Place in dampened bag; press to remove all juices.
5. Drain through closely woven bag, dampened; do not press.
6. Pour fruit juice into hot jars, or tin cans. sirupy consistency; skim continuously.
7. Place scalded rubber and cap in position.
8. Partially tighten tops; seal tin cans completely.
9. Sterilize 40 minutes at a temperature of 165 degrees F. (simmering).
10. Remove jars from canner; seal completely.
11. Invert to test joints for pinhole leaks.
12. Cool, label, wrap and store for winter use.

Use for flavoring and beverages.

Sugar-Saving Sweets

STUFFED FRUITS AND POPCORN

Stuff dates, figs, and raisins with nuts, candied fruits, or soft sugarless candies. These may be cut in small sections and dipped in chocolate. Make popcorn balls and peanut brittle with corn sirups. Popcorn may also be used to form a considerable portion of fondant, fudge, molasses taffy, and other candies made from corn sirup, maple sugar, molasses, or honey.

A War Fruit Cake

1 lb. raisins (chopped),
2 cups sugar,
¼ cup fat (Crisco),
1 teaspoonful cloves,
2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon,
½ nutmeg,
2 cups boiling water,
salt.

Put on stove and let come to boil slowly. Take off; cool; add 2 teaspoonfuls soda, dissolved in hot water; 3 cups flour.

Bake in slow oven.

Women in Industry

THE following section (ix) appears in the resolutions on reconstruction discussed at the Conference of the British Labor Party, June 26-28, 1918, at the Central Hall, Westminster:

That the Conference holds that the changes in the position of women during the war, in which they have rendered such good service, and the importance of securing to women as to men the fullest possible opportunities for individual development, make it necessary to pay special attention in the reconstruction programme to matters affecting women; and, in particular, the Conference affirms—

A.—With Regard to Industry on Demobilization:—

(i) That work or maintenance at fair rates should be provided for all women displaced from their employment to make way for men returning from service with the forces, or other nation work.

(ii) That full inquiry should be made into trades and processes previously held to be unhealthy or in any way unsuitable for women, but now being carried on by them, with a view to making recommendations as to the conditions of their further employment in such trades.

(iii) That all women employed in trades formerly closed to them should continue to be so employed only at Trade Union rates of wages.

(iv) That Trade Unions should be urged to accept women members in all trades in which they are employed.

(v) That the principle of "equal pay for equal work" should be everywhere adopted.

G.—With Regard to Civil Rights:—

(i) That all legal restrictions on the entry of women to the professions on the same conditions as men should be abrogated.

(ii) That women should have all franchises and be eligible for election to all public bodies (including Parliament), on the same conditions as men.

(iii) That systematic provision should be made for the inclusion of women in Committees or Commissions, national or local, dealing with any subjects that are not of exclusively masculine interest.

(iv) That the present unjust provision of the income-tax law, under which the married woman is not treated as an independent human being, even in respect of her own property or earnings, must be at once repealed.

RESOLUTIONS

adopted at the 27th annual session of the Scandinavian Grand Lodge of Minn., I. O. G. T., held at Holmes City, Minn., June 20-22, 1918.

"Whereas, the International Order of Good Templars stands for the equal opportunity and development of humanity irrespective of race, color, creed or sex; be it

Resolved, that the Scandinavian Grand Lodge of Minnesota of the I. O. G. T. assembled at its twenty-seventh annual session June 20-21-22, 1918, at Holmes City, Minnesota, pledges its members individually and collectively for "Woman Suffrage," and that we its members to the utmost and to the best of our abilities work to attain that end, and be it further,

Resolved, that we disapprove of the recent stand taken by the American Federation of Labor in denying representation on its council to its women members. To us it is inconsistent for such an organization not to stand for equal representation of woman with her brother in the management and important deliberations; especially now and at this time when woman by her enthusiasm, energy, work and sacrifices in the cause of human liberties has shown herself fully the equal of man, in the prosecution of the work of the government in its various departments and activities in the present world struggle and crisis, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; to its Executive Council and to the Press.

Opportunity

FIVE young women signed up as oilers on the Steamship "Franstand," which sailed on a six months' trip from the port of Aberdeen, Washington.

"ALL the good old soft snaps," says the New York *World*, announcing the first of the 150 women ticket choppers to be put on the subway, "that have been labeled, 'for men only,' have been wrenched away and bestowed upon the sex that used to dispel ennui over the washtub, and waste nights riotously among the bright lights scrubbing up office buildings."

A CERTAIN Memphis firm is employing nine women, the number to be increased, in filling a large Government order for wagons. These women, it is said, construct the entire bodies of the wagons, wield the hammer and planing machines and paint the finished product. Most of them receive the same pay as men, according to the story.

VARIED are the activities of the women employes of a western airplane factory: They pack parts, stuffing bags with excelsior; work on wire parts; cut copper pieces; bind wires with tape, and solder joints of wire. They put the "dope," a waterproofing mixture, on wings and body of the plane, and paint the United States emblem on the bodies. They do light carpentering and metal work and sew linen on the wings.

THE order withdrawing men from non-essential industries has resulted, the New York *American* tells us, in many changes at the Hotel McAlpin, where a force of women is now being taught to run the elevators. At this hotel there are now two women assistant managers, a woman comptroller, information clerk, head bookkeeper and a woman at the head of the laundry, which employs ninety-five men and women.

Hotels

HOTEL McALPIN
Broadway at 34th Street, New York
An Entire Floor Reserved Exclusively for Women
Hostess and Chaperon in Charge
Shopping Guides Available

HOTEL LE MARQUIS
12 East 31st Street, New York
(Four Doors from Fifth Avenue)
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers. Especially adapted to ladies traveling alone.
Room and bath $4.00 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.
JOHN P. TOLSON

Government Positions Open to Women

BECAUSE of the numerous inquiries as to civil service positions which are open to women, the Civil Service Commission announces that the following is a complete list of positions open to applicants. Those marked "Open" will remain open until further notice, examinations not being limited to any definite date.

Accountant, open until further notice.
Balance of stores clerk (open).
Blue-print clerk (open).
Bookkeeper-typewriter, every Tuesday.
Clerk-bookkeeper (open).
Business administration (open).
Chemist (open).
Clerk, accounting and statistics (open).
Draftsman:
Draftsman: Copyist, Electrical, Engineering, Mechanical, Radio, Topographic, Ship (all open).
Field examiner (open).
Finger-print classifier (open).
Index and catalogue clerk (open).
Inspector of undergarments (open).
Laboratory: Assistant (open).
Laundress (open).
Law clerk (open).
Marketing (open).
Messenger, every Saturday, in Washington and Alexandria.
Operator:
Operator: Graphotype, Addressograph, Multigraph, Writer press, Calculating machine, Statistical machine (all open).
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Plant pathologist (open).
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Be sure to read the *Woman Citizen* of September 28.

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Suffrage for Women

(*Continued from page 266*)

tear everything to pieces." She regarded my proposal of universal male suffrage about as if I suggested that every wild cat, tiger, lion and hyena on the globe be given the ballot. She was personally a gentle, kind-hearted woman, she had a keen, active conscience in general, and was kind and considerate to her own servants, but she had lived under a system of government that through its suffrage law acted as if the laboring population were wild animals unfit to trust with the vote until she had acquired the idea that they were exactly the kind that the law in effect declared them to be.

Not only do our ideals tend to come into conformity with our conduct, but an ideal fostered by conduct in one field of life tends to modify our views even in other fields and bring us to commit acts that would otherwise have been abhorred. The institution of human slavery in many cases resulted in better care for the slaves than they gave themselves when freed, and yet slavery had to be abolished as much to protect the minds of those who owned the slaves from the corroding influence of the many indirect effects of the institutions, as to protect the slaves from injustice.

For these reasons we men cannot quietly continue to keep women in a state of political slavery, denying them the fundamental right to participate in their own government, without blunting our own sense of justice, nor can we continue to act toward woman in her civic relations as if she were an infant or a civic imbecile without to some extent coming to accept this view. These false views and this dulled sense of justice acquired by the continued performance of this act of injustice unfortunately will spread their influence far beyond the incident which gave rise to them and injuriously affect much of our thinking and living. The only way continually to refine our sense of right is to live up to the highest that we now have, and the sure way to dull our sense of justice and lower our ideals is to allow prejudice, personal interest or cowardice to hold us back from following immediately the highest light that is in us.

If the men of this nation refuse to heed the light that our quickened consciences have brought to us in this hour of supreme peril, that light will vanish as we slip backward and downward. We must as brave, free men break the shackles of tradition and every unworthy tie that binds, face without blinking the dawn of this new day of freedom and justice and live up to the highest that is given us in order that we may become pure enough and strong enough to see yet more light.

Correspondence

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

I have not before me while I write your issue of August 10 and will therefore not attemps to quote verbatim, but my attention has been called to a statement therein to the effect that Senator Shields said at the audience which he granted to Tennessee suffragists on July 26 that he had heard only the arguments of "picketers" up to that time.

I was present at the audience, and while I would not attempt to say what Senator Shields may have privately said to others than myself, I know he did not, in his remarks to the delegation as a body, make such a statement.

My object in making this correction is threefold. In the first place, the assertion does an injustice to Senator Shields. In the second place, it does an injustice to the National Woman's Party, and last, but by no means least, it does a great injustice to the Tennessee members of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, who, I know, have been more or less on the job since the year One. It would not have been possible for Senator Shields to have made such a statement in the presence of members of the N. A. W. S. A. who have labored long and hard, and it is reasonable to suppose by those who are the least bit familiar with conditions in Tennessee that he would not have made such a statement, since there exists between Senator Shields and many members of both suffrage parties in Tennessee a mutual respect that is deep and lasting.

Let me take this occasion to say to the readers of the *Woman Citizen* that when Senator Shields votes for the Federal Suffrage Amendment it will not be because the "picketers" did or didn't, or because the President did or didn't, or because of what Mrs. So-and-So and Miss Something-or-Other did or said, but because Senator Shields, after weighing all the evidence adduced and all the arguments advanced, is convinced. He is that kind of man with that kind of mind. The weight of the arguments mean more to him than their source. Every judge who ever graced a bench has had cases in which on the one side was a well-trained, polished star of the first magnitude, while on the other side was one who may have been, in the judge's private opinion, the biggest-fool-lawyer unhung. Judges, however, do not sit upon the relative merits of advocates, but upon the merits of the cause.

We may trust Senator Shields, the judge, not to get mixed up on the issues, whatever be his private opinion of some of us.

Nashville, Tenn. Sue S. White.

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Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President.
Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

In All Candor

(*Continued from page 269*)

frankly and earnestly advised us to vote for the amendment as an act of right and justice to the women of the country and of the world.'

May God Bless Them

"When the Son of God wrought his miracles upon this earth, He took as His emblems not the tall and stately cedars of Lebanon, but the creeping vine; not the giant oak of the forest, but the unpretentious bush; not the roaring lion, but the gentle lamb; not the proud and mighty eagle that soars high in the heavens, but the meek and lowly dove. So has He designed woman to perform the divine mission. He has made her heart the refuge of religion and the receptacle of virtue.

"With their gentle and persuasive influence mothers have performed an important part in the present war, for which they deserve the greatest consideration on our part. Conditions which will likely prevail at the conclusion of this war will demand as much of them as the present war does. Reverently speaking, may God bless them in their efforts in behalf of humanity."

Easier to Amend

(*Continued from page 267*)

"Mr. President, in order to win under such circumstances you have to make a paramount issue of the question, and hence it is almost impossible under those circumstances to pass an amendment to the state constitution.

"All of these limitations and restrictions were placed there for the purpose of preventing amendments to the constitution.

"They were placed in those constitutions deliberately for the purpose of not having the constitution amended, but times are changing and amendments are necessary. The obstructions ought not to be so great as to hamper and prevent the adoption of good and valid amendments.

"You can see the difficulties these ladies have been under in attempting to have a constitutional amendment adopted in each of the states of the Union.

"Mr. President, I see the hour has arrived for adjournment, but I want to call attention to the fact that these are insurmountable objections to our attempt to get equal-suffrage resolutions passed by each house in each state of the Union under the limitations and obstructions prescribed. They are so great that it makes woman suffrage by state action impossible in a large number of the states of the Union."

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Try This Lesson Now

Take the ordinary longhand letter *d* Eliminate everything but the long downstroke and there will remain / This is the Paragon symbol for D. It is always written **downward.**

From the longhand letter *a* rub out everything except the upper part—the *circle*—and you will have the Paragon E. ∘

Write this *circle* at the **beginning** of / and you will have Ed. /

By letting the circle remain **open** it will be a **hook,** and this **hook** stands for A. Thus / will be Ad. Add another **A** at the end, thus / and you will have a girl's name, **Ada.**

From *m* eliminate the initial and final strokes and *o* will remain, which is the Paragon symbol for O.

For the **longhand** *mm* , which is made of 7 strokes, you use this **one** horizontal stroke —

Therefore, — would be **Me.**

Now continue the E across the **M,** so as to add **D**—thus / and you will have **Med.** Now add the **large** circle for O, and you will have / (medo), which is **Meadow,** with the silent **A** and **W** omitted.

You now have 5 of the characters. There are only 26 in all. Then you *memorize* 26 *simple* word-signs, 6 *prefix contractions and one natural rule for abbreviations. That is all.*

EVIDENCE OF ITS MERIT

Read this from the head cartoonist of Collier's Weekly and a Member of Life's staff. We get many enthusiastic letters like these.

F. G. COOPER,
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I believe I have a report that will interest you. *Within a very few days* after I received your set of lessons I made all the notes in my pocket note book in your Paragon shorthand.

Please bear in mind, in this connection, that I had never so much as glanced at any other system before and knew nothing whatever about any shorthand system.

After five evenings' study I wrote the first two pages of a story in your shorthand. Six weeks later I got out the two pages and wrote them off on the typewriter with no trouble at all. It strikes me that such an instance is quite a recommendation for your system. Sincerely, F. G. COOPER.

In reply to our request for permission to publish the above, Mr. Cooper wrote as follows:

"I should consider it a humanitarian duty to encourage my friends and acquaintances in the use of your system, and you are welcome to the use of my testimonial."

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